

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Task Number: 01-6-0442

Task Title: Manage BCT Personnel Recovery Operations

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 3-50.1	Army Personnel Recovery	Yes	Yes
	FM 3-90.6	BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM	Yes	No
	JOINT PUB 3-50	Personnel Recovery	Yes	No

Condition: The unit has received a new mission and is conducting the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP). The Commander of the Theater Army Force (COMARFOR) has directed that a Personnel Rescue Coordination Center (PRCC) be established at corps level. The brigade is supported by two USAF Enlisted Tactical Air Control (ETAC) Teams. The main CP and tactical internet are operational. If equipped, the brigade has established voice communications and digital connectivity via the Army Battle Command System (ABCS) with subordinate, adjacent, and higher headquarters, and is passing information in accordance with (IAW) higher headquarters' and the brigade's standing operating procedures (SOP). Standard MOPP conditions do not exist for this task. See the MOPP statement for specific conditions.

Standard: The brigade integrates digital systems as appropriate and does not rely on conventional methods as the primary means of execution. The PRCC is established at corps headquarters by the corps operations officer (G3). The aviation brigade commander establishes the Aviation Brigade Mission Control Element to support the PRCC. The aviation brigade commander establishes and organizes the Personnel Recovery Task Force (PRTF). The aviation brigade conducts successful personnel recovery (PR) operations when employing the PRTF

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: This task was not migrated from ASAT, but is listed in the CAB FSOMETL.

TASK STEPS

1. The corps commander establishes the Personnel Rescue Coordination Center (PRCC), as directed by the Commander of the Army Force (COMARFOR).

a. The PRCC coordinates with the Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC) through the following actions.

(1) Alerts JSRC whenever a PR mission is planned, executed, or on-going.

(2) Receives and logs all information transmitted by the JSRC

(3) Receives all Army PR taskings from the JSRC.

b. The PRCC monitors all Air Tasking Orders (ATO) through the following actions.

(1) Monitors all subordinate unit missions for personnel in isolated locations.

(2) Ensures that every ATO provides enough reserve transponder codes for the aviation brigade PR operations.

* 2. The aviation brigade commander establishes the Aviation Brigade Mission Command Element co-located with the Corps PRCC.

a. The Commander resources the Mission Command Element with key staff personnel from the aviation brigade and battalions.

b. The Mission Command element processes PR specific information in a timely manner for use by the rescue mission commander (RMC).

c. The Mission Command Element coordinates brigade and battalion PR requirements directly with the PRCC

d. Personnel are knowledgeable in JSRC capabilities.

e. The Mission Command Element serves as liaison for long range surveillance (LRS) insertions and extractions.

f. The Mission Command Element request the S6 establish communications between PRCC-Aviation Brigade Mission command Element-PRTF.

3. The brigade personnel recovery force organizes into three elements to accomplish the PR missions.

a. Designates AH-64s as the lead element and gun escort.

b. Designates UH-60s and/or CH-47s as the lift element

c. Designates security, medical, and terminal guidance personnel as the ground security element.

4. The brigade recovery force prepares for joint PR operations by providing mutual support to other services when tasked by the JSRC and ensuring that unit personnel augmenting joint PR operations are familiar with Joint Publication 3-50.

5. The brigade recovery force receives execution authority from the corps RCC via the brigade Mission Command Element.

6. The recovery force conducts PR operations employing the designated brigade aircraft and ground security elements as listed below.

- a. The lead element serves as the principle visual reference to the lift element.
 - b. The lead element maximizes the forward-looking infrared (FLIR) optics, aircraft survivability equipment (ASE), and weapons capabilities
 - c. The lift element determines a heading and simultaneously located the recovery target.
 - d. The ground security element secures pickup zone.
 - e. The ground security element provides combat medical care (if required).
7. The brigade S3 identifies and controls hazards IAW risk management procedures.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. The corps commander established the Personnel Rescue Coordination Center (PRCC), as directed by the Commander of the Army Force (COMARFOR).			
2. The aviation brigade commander established the Aviation Brigade Mission Command Element, co-located with the Corps PRCC.			
3. The brigade personnel recovery force organized into the three elements necessary to accomplish the PR missions.			
4. The brigade recovery force prepared for joint PR operations by providing mutual support to other services when tasked by the JSRC and ensuring that unit personnel augmenting joint PR operations were familiar with Joint Publication 3-50.			
5. The brigade recovery force received execution authority from the corps RCC via the brigade Mission Command Element.			
6. The recovery force conducted PR operations employing the designated brigade aircraft and ground security elements.			
7. The brigade S3 identified and controlled hazards IAW risk management procedures.			

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP: N/A

MOPP Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	01-1-0344	Direct The Aviation Brigade/Battalion Staff	01 - Aviation/Aviation Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	01-1-5165	Coordinate Aviation Support for Personnel Recovery	01 - Aviation/Aviation Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	01-6-0444	Employ Automated Mission Planning Equipment/TAIS	01 - Aviation/Aviation Logistics (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	011-141-4401	Participate the Military Decision Making Process	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-510-0019	Plan Aviation Brigade Operations	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	052-192-1274	Conduct a Route Search	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-192-1275	Conduct an Area Search	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-192-4532	Manage Military Search Operations	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-2300	Perform Information Collection	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	171-300-0083	Enforce Rules of Engagement (ROE)	171 - Armor (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6001	Apply Predictive Analysis to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6002	Apply Pattern Analysis Products to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6003	Prepare Request for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance in Support of Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-230-6001	Integrate CREW Systems	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-230-6002	Manage CREW Systems	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill Task(s): None

TADSS

Step ID	TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified				

Equipment (LIN)

Step ID	LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified			

Materiel Items (NSN)

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No equipment specified				

Environment: 1. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT

2. All aerial defensive and offensive tactical operations require an area in which to maneuver. Most training areas have environmental restrictions that a unit must follow during tactical operations. The flight-route parameters resulting from environmental and noise complaint restrictions are unique to aviation. These restrictions must be considered when planning training aviation missions and during mission briefs.

3. Aviation units use large amounts of hazardous materials during routine maintenance. Commanders will be held responsible for the proper disposal of hazardous materials (HAZMAT). The operation of FARPs is especially challenging because of the potential for major environmental catastrophes. The SOPs specify the proper disposal of HAZMAT (such as oils and lubricants, used drip pans, and grease and oil washed off vehicles).

4. All gunnery ranges have environmental SOPs which aviation units need to comply with. These restrictions include normal environmental guidance. They also include specific instructions for the disposal of casings and ammunition boxes and maneuvering weapon systems.

Note. Each U.S. installation is subject to local and state environmental regulations as well as to federal legislation. For information pertaining to a specific location, contact the installation environmental office. When overseas or on deployment, contact operations and plans, and training staff officer (S3) or the assistant chief of staff, operations (G3).

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. 1. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite

Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

2. Composite risk management identifies operational risks so hazards can be reduced or eliminated. Composite risk management allows units to operate in high-risk environments. Leaders at every level are responsible for identifying hazards, taking measures to reduce or eliminate hazards, and accepting risk only to the point that the benefits outweigh the potential losses. The Army's doctrinal manuals articulate the risk-management process as the principal risk-reduction tool. Composite risk management is not an add-on feature to the decision-making process but, rather, a fully integrated element of planning and executing operations. The goal is to make composite risk management a routine part of planning and executing operational and training missions.

3. Composite risk management is a continuous process for each assigned mission or training event. It must be integral to military decisions tied into each training plan and become a continuous part of preparation for training. Safety demands total chain of command involvement in planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training.